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JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

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THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy-\$7 per THE WEEKLY HERALD, 2 cents per copy—5. per THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 61, and per copy, er 83 per annum; the European Fedicion for per consum. to any part of Great Britain, and \$5 to any 1 of the Continent, both to include the pastage.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Waltun Tynnall

THOADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Lady or Lyons-MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-VILLAGE DOCTOR-BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street. A SHERT

MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-David and BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway CRARLES II-

CHRISTY'S MINSTRE'S, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway PELLOWS MINSTREES, Pellows Musical Hall, No. 446

AMBRICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PREFORMANCES AP-

DOUBLE SHEET.

Bew York, Thursday, May 22, 1851.

Latest Telegraphic Intelligence.

Our telegraphic dispatches give full accounts of movements of President Fillmore and his party, together with the speeches made yesterday. The dinner at Buffalo, given in honor of Mr Webster, took place yesterday. The account reprecents the entertainment to have been a very slegant one, and the enthusiasm of the people seems to have been unbounded. The Union outliment was general, and Mr. Webster commenced his address under the most favorable demonstrations of his auditors, and his speech throughout was listened to with great delight. It will be found fully seported in our columns.

Arrival of the Africa-Later European News The Cunard steamship Africa arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool, having made the shortof parange yet accomplished by the steamers of the See to which she belongs. We have received by her our full files of European journals, from which De have made copious selections. Cotton has declined at Liverpool, though the com-

mercial accounts are generally of a very favorable character with respect to other staples. Industry m the continent begins to renew the complaints which preceded the revolutions of 1848, and only proceives alleviation in promises. In England, the public mind is bent on a reduction of taxation generolly, and not without reason, for the poor pay on many articles of daily consumption as much as one bandred per centura of profit to the retailer. At the present time, London receives a stimules in her Proct exhibition, that restrains the excitement liament to rescind the tax on malt, which fulls most beavily on the laboring poor; but the lessons which will be taught by the exhibition of foreign industry, are destined to take effect eventually, when the walls of the Crystal Palace have been removed, and the expital returns to its accustomed dulness. What may be the re-action time alone can determine: but it will produce anything but contentment. A wise government would prepare in season some new stimulus, in the shape of liberal measures for the increased happiness of the people. We are happy to find that no disturbances of a political character are anticipated in London; yet, if we may credit a provincial paper, a very suspiclous circumstance has occurred. One of the large packages of statuary from Italy, on being opened, was discovered to be hollow and filled with gunwould seem to indicate spirators had conceived the idea of destroying the Palace of Industry. The matter, it is said, had been kept very quiet, but the recent discovery of a fire in the building, together with this circumstance, naturally arouses grave apprehensions on this side

The most important item of political intelligence is one to which we a day or two since referred—the result of the insurrection in Portugal, of the Duke de Saldanha, who had taken up arms against the Prosident of her Majesty's Council, and virtually against Donna Maria herself. The first accounts of the Duke, who had filled for several years the post of President of the Council, represented him as a bandit and marauder, and suddenly we find him in his ancient position at the side of the Queen, ready to form a new cabinet, while the Count Thomar, has resumed his old position, too, as Minister at the Court of Madrid. Saldanhe and the scenes of his insurrection, remind the historian of the days of the Roman emparors, when the soldlery controlled public affairs, and made and unmade great men at will. Saldanha, but a few hours before the Portuguese sol-Bers turned in his favor, was harrying across the frontiers, and Thomar, equally alarmed, had taken a refuge by flight on board an English man of war. leaving the Queen at the mercy of the next event The soldiers, however, shouted for Saldanha, and began to hunt him up, finding him, as the Roman soldiers did their 67th emperor, Claudius, hurrying away to hide his head in obscurity. They brought bim back in telumph to Oporto, amid the shouts and waiving banners of the whole populace and soldiery, and he is now confen as president of the Queen's ministry. This sicgular movement resembles that which exhibited the roldiers of the last King of the Fronch fraterniaing with the people, and it will assuredly have its influences on all the armice of Prassin, Austria Tuseany, and even of Russia. Standing armimare now getting to be as much the dread of kings as they were formerly the protection and the means of earthly salvation relied upon by the potentates of the earth. Even Louis Napoleon, as will be seen, has to invite them to dinner as a measure of recou ciliation, and to keep them in good humor, in one of accidents, and we should not be surprised at any day to learn that all the principal powers of Europhave had to consult the wishes of their armies, it they should not be driven from their thrones, or made to expitulate with the people, of whom ar mice new form a powerful and fraternal portion. As for Portugal, we easnot hope much. Saldacha has not much more to recommend him than Tio

Germany is on the eve of an eruption. The middling classes are full of discontent, which is despseated, and cannot be eradicated by any of the ordimary apithoms of princely powers.

mar, but he may have gained something in judg-

ment by reverses and experience.

Arrival of the Oblo-Later from Havans. By the arrival of the steamer Ohlo, we have reselved files of Havana newspapers to the 17th last. There is nothing new or interesting in them. The remore of the Cuben expedition are treated with indifference, and we perceive no expression of serious apprehension on the part of the government or population. The gayeties of the city were still earried on with much spirit, and the theatres were well attended.

The Methodist Church Controversy-Anti-

Slavery in a New Shape. One of the suits now pending between the North and South sections of the Methodist Episcopul Church, came on before the United States Circuit Court on the nineteenth instant, in this city-Judges Nelson and Betts presiding. This suit is a very important one; and we find for the Southern division of the church, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Mr. Daniel Lord of this city, and Mr. Johnson, jr., acting as counsel. For the Northern division, the Hon. Rufus Choate of Boston, and Messrs. George Wood and E. L. Fancher, of this city, are engaged. The Hon. Mr. Ewing, also, watching the case for the Northern division, he being counsel in a correlative case pending in Ohio. From such an array of talent on both sides it is quite apparent that the case is of great interest to the parties engaged, and a brief survey of it is necessary for the instruction of the general reader, who may not have examined the case.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is a voluntary association. Up to June, 1844, unincorporated by any legal enactment, it numbered seven bishop and four thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight preachers. The sum total of members was estimated to be above one million one hundred thousand persons, organized by a General Conference, and a number of subordinate annual conferences. That which is popularly called the "Book Concern" of this city, and valued at seven nundred and fifty thousand dollars, is one of the religious educational engines of the body. In 1844, however, question econceted with the holding of slaves created ani mosities in this voluntary institution, and its unity was dissolved. It was thereafter known as two bodies, distinguished by the sectional names of North and South. The Southern members had dene most to enrich the Book Concern; but they were denied the one-half of it, which, in equity, without any bar to such a proceeding, they naturally would have been entitled to. This half i now the cause of the action before the Circuit Court, and involves many questions with respect te church government, as well as suggests many philosophical thoughts with respect to the influence of such organizations on the character of republican institutions-being, as they are virtually, ecclosisstical courts, which call to their bar, and have power to try, convict and disgrace members, as well as to accumulate large estates in land and other property, and to set up troublesome, if not dangerous, powers.

This extraordinary quarrel, it will be seen, is not about souls alone. On the contrary, what a spec-tacle of worldlinest does it present to Christ and his apostles, and those who have ascended into Heaven during the past eighteen hundred years! We perceive all the array of the law, lawyers, and a mighty company of earthly spectators, to the number of about ten millions of Christians, in organized churches, interested in this singular strife over the materials which, the combatants profess, are to be used for the salvatian of sinners and the progress of the gorpel. The Presbyterian population, who have divisions among themselves of a kindred character, are deeply interested; and the Eaptists. also, divided into antagonistic parties, look on with earnestness. The Catholies and the Episcopalians are those only of the large sects who have not any arxieties of the same nature, because they live in comparative harmony, and have not interfered with

the political construction of society. At the first sight, this great controversy may appear to be but a question of law or equity, involving deliars and cents. This is not so. It goes far beyond any technicalities of the legal profession. It has sprung out of political dogmas, incessantly urged by those who care less for Christ's kingdom than their own personal ambition and love of empty distinction. The question is connected with the political excitements of the day. It is a branch of the same fanaticism which has produced the excitement recently displayed in South Carolina, and in the disgraceful scenes of Syracuse and of Boston Its origin may be traced, with mathematical exact tude, to the efforts made twenty-five years ago, by Garrison and his little satellites in Boston, and by Arthur Tappan and his small myrmidons in this city, to establish organized agitating and antislavery societies, for destructive purposes-and destructive purposes alone. The first fruits are now visible—the effect is before us. We behold, already, the division of three great sects into fragments, and the splitting of the two political parties of the country into factions, without any rational purpose or object. The next result may be the destruction of the Union itself.

Now, these movements, originally made by Garcal dogmas of Voltaire, practised upon by the Robes. pierre republicans of France, which, after a repose of fifty years, have been revived for the purpose, one must believe, of dabbiing the world in the blood of another St. Domingo. Thomas Paine and Thomas Jefferson, imbued with the spirit which, in the French revolution, made the streets of Paris run with blood, like water, sowed the seed of fanatirism, by their famous dogma that "all men are born free and equal "-a dogma beautiful in soundbut empty, transcendental, and truthless in fact, All men, on the contrary, are born weak and imbeelle, and, in fact, staves. They acquire rights only by age, education, the exertion of intellect, by sesty of action, by industry, and by the advance of civilization in society. The degma so often cited as the basis of our government, is a hollow and senseless sound; and it is time that the ideas thrown among the people by Jefferson and Paine, originating in the philosophy of Voltaire, should be cast uside as political charlatanism of the most destructive character. While we have been under it, it has kept us in a state of agitation; and we behold the happiness of twenty-five millions perilled to keep up a mere delusion. Our political mostings, our courts of justice, our churches, our educational system, our business operations-in fact, every avenue of life, is afflicted with the spirit of this false and pestilential political lie. Out of such wretched sophisms came the horrors of the old French revolution and the terrible massacres of St. Domineo. Let us be warned in time, and counter-irritate the agitation that has existed for twenty-five years, by making one general and vast agitation, based on common sense, common predence, and on commen regard to the best interests of humanity-an agitation for the Union, under whose broad and comprehensive mgis this continent, by the blessing of Provisience, is destined to become the synceure of nations, and the interpreter of freedom to every

people on the face of the earth We await with hope, and with confidence in the prudential reason and instincts of our race, the results of the struggle wideh must new soon terminate in the perfect domestic peace of the United States, or in anarchy, which, from the centre to its elecemference, will be unparalleled in the history

of the world. THE HAMMEN FASTITAL -A few weeks ago, we book easien, in alleding to the management of the Bowery theatre, in this erry, to express the opinion that the exertions of its enterprising proprietor, and his consequent cares and enclarrorments, in the attempt to provide a fitting and creditable home for the drams among us had been such as eminently to entitle him to receive sence testimental at the launds of the public, in the shape of a complimentary boundt; which would be made t essible, to refleve him from his present monetary on barrasements. Our idea, we are happy to perceive, has been school by other present and by the personal and professional friends of Mr. Hamblin. Cuetie Garden Eson placed as their disposal, by Mesers. French & Heiser, the liberal lessors of that spacious and slegae building, and some of our most eminorst eliters have come forward with a call to the public, to old in the propesed work. That call has been responded to with sleerity and a meeting has been hold the reculting which are embedied in an advertisement which may be Found under the proper head in this day's paper. To this we would refer the reader as showing that this more ment is made, and will be carried on in cornect, and as fore hadowing the fact that the 'Freeten's, in contem-plation, will be in very deed worthy of the title.

INTERESTING CONDITION OF PERSYLVANIA PO-Limes.-Unless matters are smoothed over and smothered up, some quite curious and interesting developements and exposures will be made upon the assembling of the Pennsylvania convention Harrisburg, a few days hence—the whig and the democratic. The whig party in that State, and the democrate there, are sadly split up into discor-dant cliques and rival factions, of which office is the chief bond of combination. Among the democrate Simon Cameron, Rea Fraser and Co., threaten open mutiny and secession, if James Buchanan is not thrown overboard as a Presidential candidate; and they swear the vote of the State sall not be given for him, at all hazards. The friends of Case, Douglas, Houston, Dallas, Butler, Woo ibury, and, in fact, all the other candidates, unite with them, and they form a powerful phalanz. They hold separate conventions, but the probability is, to avoid certain defeat by the whigs, they may agree on a mixed ticket. We shall witness, however, a good deal of recrimination between the contesting

With the whigs, James Cooper, the United States whig Senator from that State, mutters vengeance against Fillmore & Co., if Lewis, the Philadelphia Collector, is not dismissed; and, if his wishes are not compiled with, he will, doubtless, meannes in favor of General Scott, or somebody else besides Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Corwin. He may go for Webster, as it is understood he was and is opposed to Lewis's continuance. On the other hand, Governor Johnston declares if Lowis is removed, he will hoist the Scott banne forthwith, and that Scott shall be nominated at the approaching convention. A few days ago, a gentleman at Washington (not our regular correspondent) on the authority of Senator Cooper, wrote to the Herald a statement which we published, as follows:-

Mr. William D. Lewis, the Collector of the dustoms for the District of Philadelphia, is once more triumphant, and will retain his place, from which there have been tremendous efforts made to have him removed. Mr. Senator Cooper and the whig committee have been defeated

Schater Copies and defeated.

The joint opinion of Sceretaries Webster, Graham, Conrad and Stuart, has been set at mought by President Filimore. This has had its effect, and Mr. Webster, it is said, seriously thinks of resigning. To this course he is advised by Mr. Senator Gooper and the whig committee.

The whig committee have learned from President Filimore the reason why he retains in office Mr. Gollector Levis.

The whig committee have learned from President Fillmers the reason why he retains in office Mr. Collector Lewis.

Gov. Johnston has addressed the President also, and has declared that he will not be a candidate for re-cleation, if his friend, Mr. Lewis, is not retained in his post as Collector. To this President Fillmore has replied that the Collector shall be retained. Mr. Cooper told Mr. Fillmore that this piedge to Gov. Johnston was a piedge to a coalition with free sollism, and that the fution men of Penneylvenia would all so treat it.

It is further understood that Mr. Cooper and his friends will now oppose no obstacle to the nomination of Gen. Feott for the Pres'dency, at the Penneylvania State Whig Convention, which will be in seesion next month, while Lewis and his friends have piedged themselves to prevent this. Mr. Cooper told the President that Gen. Secti would be nominated by an almost manificous vote. Mr. Webster will not be a party to this coalition with free rollism, and will not remain to assist Mr. Filimore's cause: but it is said that he is determined to resign—leave the cabinet, and set up for himself.

Some of the organs dealed the correctness of

Some of the organs denied the correctness of this statement, and it was questioned by our regular correspondent. Since then, the author of the first letter again addressed us, and we published his

first letter again addressed us, and we published his letter yesterday, stating—

This is a great country, and some great things are done in it. The telegraphic communication from me, which appeared in the Herald on Monday last, aithough contradicted and laughed at, on the ipse dizit of the Treasury Department, was a true bill of what took place between the President and Senator Cooper and the Philadelphia committee, and between Mr. Secretary Webster and the same committee. If the truth must be told, I had all the facts from the month of Senator Cooper and some of his distinguished associates. The sequel will establish the truth of all I have communicated.

We have not away doubt of the entire truth of the

We have not any doubt of the entire truth of the statements given by us to the public; and if they are disputed authoritatively by Senator Cooper or President Fillmore, and if they are in ignorance of our correspondent, the authority shall be yielded to them upon their requisition. We desire to do all full justice. Senator Cooper doubtless knows who our informant is, without inquiry, and we think, therefore, the question is already solely be-tween him and Mr. Fillmere and Governor Johnston. They can settle it between themselves, though the public may demand to know how it is settled We at first thought Mr. Fillmore was in an awkward dilemms, as it respects dismissing or continuing Lewis; but he has managed it quite adroitly, though we cannot commend his course on the score of dignity, decision, or loftiness. He does not de cide Lewis's case finally and conclusively till after the convention is over, thus keeping Johnston and Cooper both in check.

If Senator Cooper's statement is not erroneous, however, in one point of view, the whole affair is lamentably mortifying, and, indeed disgusting, to true friend of republican institutions, au their preservation from impurity and corruption. Federal official patronage is avowedly employed, for party and political purposes. The President and the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania are presented to the world—the one levying a kind of official political black mail, and the other receiving it. Federal appointments and offices are used as party capital-as the consideration for using or withholding political influence-by Governors and Senators, in party conventions and contests. Some explanations must be made of this business, or it will be set down as a flagrant case of political Galphinism, and will of itself ruin those concerned, in Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

The Collins and Canard Steamers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERARLD. fix steemers have lately left Liverpool for ports in this country. Let us compare their royages :-

COLLING LINE TO REW TORK.

Doys. Hours. Min. The Pacific arrived at New York in .. Average of Collins line to New York ... 10 The Arla arrived at New York in 10 Europa " 11 Average of Cunard line to Boston..... Colling line to New York ... In favor of Collins......

It will be seen by the above measurandum that the Colling line best the crack bests of the Conned line to New York imenty-three hours and thirty minutes; and Sew yers twenty-ince nears and entry norms, and further, that they (Colline' houts) actually arrive in New York in one day, twelve hours and thirty minutes less time than it takes the Cumard houts to arrive at Moston, a leaver distance of two hundred miles. Pritty fair for steamers set down as fallures.

City Intelligence.

City Intelligence.

Ting.—About a quarter past time o'clock last night a fee broke out in the brick building. Non 585 and 370 Geard street, the first face of which was occupied by Jereph Cohen as a threat and needle stars, and by Abrahum Rucklet as a book and stationery establishment. The upper divisions of the building were severally occupied by the above parties as durlings. The First Dopartment were promptly on the ground, but the femse greed so rapidly, that the upper part of the building and He contents, conducing chiefly of the brilding and He contents, conducing chiefly of the brilding and He contents, conducing chiefly of the brilding and He contents, conducing chiefly of the free could be subduce. Although the first all not enumericate to the lower story very extensive damage was done by the water, which poured down interests through the ceiling. There had not been time to renews synthing of consequence, so audded was the burning out of the descripting element, and so quick was the space in front crowded with people. The relies of Mr Eachiel's attent, including furniture, was about at 300, his damage about \$1.300 and his insurance in the First mens. Immense Company, \$100. Joseph Cohen has bis stock covered by \$1.000 in the Notical Learnance Company. The flames communicated to the roof of the acquisite building, corner of Grand and Norfolk streets. But they were soon extinguished; yet very considerable damage was done to the segar store of A. Ferst & don, and to the ten drove of J. Jennett, by the water from the engines. The value of Jennett is nock was about \$1.300. First & Son are insured for \$1.200 in the North River increase Company. A Mrc. Matthews, who kept a mechanism bounding is used by Exchici as a manufactory of the connect of J. Son and the store description of the same of the sounce of the connect was to could tearn the fire originated in the stite over the both store. It was used by \$2.000 in the \$1.000 in the connect was we could tearn the fire originated in the stite over the both store.

There were 10 deaths in Politimore during the week ending the 19th inst.

Before Judge Books, and Aldermen Griffin and Ball.
TRIAL OF ANN MEEHAN FOR MANSLAUGHTER, IN CAUS-ING THE DEATH OF A SERVANT GIRL BY ILL TREAT-MENT.

ING THE DEATH OF A SERVANTORE BY ILL TREATMENT.

MAY ZI.—When the court adjourned last evening, Dr. Lent, house surgeon of the New York Hospital, was on the stand, and under examination, as a witness for the prosecution. And the District Attorney had asked the question. What was and is your opinion, as a medical man, derived from that post mortes examination, as to what was the cause of the child's death? To this question the defence objected, and the point was reserved till this morning, when the court decided to admit the question. Counsel for defence took exception to this decision, and the witness answered the question as follows:—

"I should say the combined effects of the wounds and ill treatment caused the death;" I saw nothing in the condition of the internal organs of disease, which would have caused the serous effusion, except the slight congestion which came on with the serous effusion, with the same causes, and reacted on it to increase it; the effusion upon the brain is slow in coming on; it might have been coming on for months.

The witness was cross examined at length.

Jeremiah Lothrop sworn.—I am a police magistrate; I recollect Ann McGowan being brought to the police of fec. Q.—Was anything said to her in reference to her dangerous condition? A.—Her condition was the subject of conversation while she was there; it was in her presence; though I cannot say that the conversation was directed to her. Q.—What was said in her presence in reference to the jury. The object being to determine whether the girl's statements could be given as testimony taken in catremic.) The witness them gave his testimony in a low tone of voice to the Court alone. The testimony was to the effect that it was said that she was not likely to recover.

Sydney H. Stewart, Clerk of Police, sworn.—Testide to the Court that he said, in presence of the child, that the officer should hasten to the hospital with her, as her condition was such that she was not likely to recover.

The District Attorney now proposed to give in eviden

condition was such that she was not likely to recover The District Attorney now proposed to give in wrider the statements made by the decrased under or claiming, for these statements, the value of statements made in extremis. (The Court excluded the propo-

islaming, for these statements, the value of statements made in extremic. (The Oourt excluded the proposed testimony.)

Issue Cockefair recalled.—I was present at the post morton examination of the shild, Ann McGowan; I notect that one ear was considerably thick; the rim of the ear may have been as thick as my hand; I saw an indentation on the right side of the forehead, just at the edge of the hair; it appeared to have been struck with some substance harder than the hand; it was an included wound; it was a sear, red yet, and apparently just healed, I recollect a mark or braise on the back; the Coroner ordered the child to be turned over (it was then lying on the back); it was turned over; and the Coroner. Dr. Merritt and Dr. Lent, passed their hands over the lack, when the Coroner discovered a spot of discolored skin nearly or quite as large as the palm of my hand; the dector then took the scalpel and opened that braise or wound by the direction of the Coroner; the result was an extraordinary large quantity of matter, or bloody substance, coming from it.

Cross-examined.—The matter came from the surface, and not from any of the internal organs; the mark on the forehead was about as long as my finger nall; it was somewhat harder than the surface of the skin, and of a reddish appearance, like a wound just healed.

The prosecution here rested, and the counsel for the defence, the Court took a recess for dinner.

After recess, James C. Lee was called as the first witness for the defence. He testified as follows:—I am a physician; I have been so since 3855; I knew Ann McGowan; I was first called to see her in Jame, 1879; the first thing that attracted my attention was an enlargement of the external car, also an enlargement of the ext

application of pressure, the aveiling on the side of the head was removed on the second visit; the case was of so peculiar a character that I invited Dr. Buck to see it with me; after his examination, we concluded to open it, and discharge the full which was between the skins; Dr. Enck opened it, and it discharged a considerable quantity, a little coagulated blood, but mostly a serous fluid; I did not see the patient for some days after that; when I did see her. I found the our still colarged, and opened it on the other side; it discharged about the same as the other; visited her again, and found the enlargement had pretty much disappeared; the car still continued enlarged, but did not appear to contain the fluid as before; the skin was slightly discolored; she complained at this time, if I recollect right, of a cough, and had other symptoms of debility, with a pain about the head and hack; I prescribed for her, and told her mistress that if she did not get better, she had better go to the dispensary; from the examination which I made, and from what she had told me berself, I considered hers a case of the suppression of the menses; her symptoms were such as I generally find in cases of suppression of the menses; green sickness or this roots may be caused by this; I discharged the case of the head and ears, and afterwards made another examination, which resulted in my advising her to visit the dispensary; I treated her for suppression of the menses; labouid think about a month passed during the time? In your visits; suppression of the menses is accompanied zemetimes by dark spots under the eyes; I have some cases of the disease called green sickness; there are a great number of causes of serous effusion; disease of the liver is a very frequent came, as is also disease of the liver is a very frequent came, as is also disease of the liver is a very frequent came, as is also disease of the liver is a very frequent came, as is also disease of the liver is a very frequent came, as is also disease of the liver is a ve

Ann Price, even.—Knews Mrs. Meshan, knew Ann Mediowan; I saw her last on the night of the 1 th of November, the night she went sway; I saw her at my house, 250 William street, at about 7 o'clock; Mrs. Meshan came to my room, and I went out, and the girl was sitting on the stoop; I saw Mrs. Meshan give her money to ride in a stage, and teld her to hurry to the dressmaker's, and she reid she would meet her at Mrs. McCabe's, in Roome street, two or three doors from the Bowery; then I and Mrs. Meshan talked together seven or eight minutes; Ann went away immediately on being given the money and told to go. I sid not see Ann afterwards till I saw her in the hospital after she was dead; I had never lived in the same house with Mrs. Meshan; I had been in the habit of visiting Mrs. Meshan; I got negulated with her before Ann came to live with her; while Ann lived there, I visited Mrs. Meshan; I had seen Ann as often as that up to the last week or nine days; I never knew of her being besten; I never saw any marke of benting on her.

nting on her. Mary McCabe sworn-In November, 1849, I fived at analy sections of weather to November, less, i fired at 20 Broome street; I saw Ann Mediowan on Saturday night or Nonday night before she died; it must have been Monday; I cant say what time it was; she was an cheerful a usual that evening; never saw her with a black eye; saw a lump on her ear, in the summer before her death.

cheerful as usual that evening; never saw her withe black cyc; saw a lump on her eur, in the summer before her death.

Rhode Price sworn—Knew Ann McGowan; lived in the same bouse with Mrs. Mechan when Ann came to live with her; the last time I saw her was, I think, in October, the mouth before her death; I used to see her while she lived in our house, shacet every day; I saw Ahn the night die went away; that was the 14th of November; I never saw Ann beaten; never saw any change in her health from the time she came to live with Mrs. Mechan up to the time she left.

Amnel Price, Jr., sworn.—I knew Ann McGowan; I last saw her on the second Wednesday night of November; that was the night she went away from Mrs. Mechan; I met Mrs. Mechan and Ann in William street, as I was going down town; they were quite merry, and when I ned them I saw it was them; I saw Ann afterwards sitting on the stoop; I said it was a coid sight, and she was foolish to rit there, I has frequently seen Ann; I did not see any change in her appearance; I never saw her beston, although I used to see her half in dozen times a day, for some eighteen months, up to April, 1840.

Creas-examined.—I never saw any marks about her; after Ara, Meellan moved from our lature; I may have seen Ann thirty or forty time altogether; I never saw any marks about her; sarah Van Houghton sworn—I lived in the same house with Mrs. Menhan a 200 William street, some four wars

after Mrs. Meethan moved from our house, I may have seen Ann thirty or forty times altogether; I never saw any marks about her.

Parah Van Houghton sworn—I lived in the same house with Hrs. Meethan at 265 William stroot, some four years ago. I lived there till Mrs. Meethan left; I saw Ann five or ix times a day during the time Mrs. Meethan ired at 265 William street; I never saw Ann beaten; never saw any marks of beating about her; I saw her on the night of the 18th of November, quite early in the evening; she locked as well as ever I had seen her; I nover observed any noticeable changs in her appearance during the time I was nequalisted with her.

The prosecution proposed to prove by two of the Sistars of Charity, that the deceased same to the Orphan Arylom some time in 1865, and left in November, 1867, and that while in the Asylumn she was a healthy onlid and was never sich but three days. The defence almitted the testimony proposed to be elicited from those witenesses.

The case was here closed on both sides, and will be summed up to morrow, (Thursday.)

Marine Affairs.

Larren or a Gormangor Strangs.—The rids wheel stems-hip Tom Gorwie, hulli by Mears. Vaughan & Lian, of Reseirgron Bistriet, Philadesphia for the United States government and to be attached to the const survey will be bunched on Saturday meat, at high water. But is first long, M feet beam 10 feet deep. Her engine, which is of the steeple pattern, and boders of the improved form and arrangement of the Montgomory patent, have been built by Meyers, Meyrick & Son, Philadelphia, and are now ready to be not on board.

La com.—The elipper chip Challenge, built by Mr. W. H. Webb, and to be commanded by Captain H. H. Waterman, late of the Nateliez and Sea Witch, well be lain hed from the yard of her lealider, at the foot of Sixth street, E. E. this afternoon.

The Late Presidential Tour, although it The Late Freshler and argitation, in inching to be organized to the desilibrated negative on a public to be organized to the desilibrated negative of by the reconstructions of the New York Daggerrens Itality, No. 20 from such street, coping of Harnbay. This may truly be not to have commoned a new such in the bistory of bacteriotypes. Mr. W. has sorned y tasks arrangements by the late of a reconstruction of the late of the

The Chespest and Best Place in the City to get Boots, bloom or Gaters, so at 4) Constlands street. Boots, Shown and callers are old 25 per cost changes than in my other store in this country. Best Show and Gatters for calls whole all bod retail, at at Constlands street, under the Merchants Hetel. Hamilton House, Part Hamilton, This beautiful summer residence, he ring under me therough require, and many decided improvement, will be opened for the receipt, and many decided improvement, will be opened for the receipt of the many decided in the many late. May instant. The grounds have been analy laid out and beautiful with friends that so expense has been spared to make this friends that so expense has been spared to make this the most delightful and elegant place in the vicinity of New York. Families wishing to engage for rooms are respectfully informed that they can communicate with him by note lef at the office of the Aster House, or Rathbur's Hotel, and that they will meet with immediate attention.

HAWLEY D. CLAPP.

Union Course, L. I.—To-day a Trotting match for \$500. To come of at 3 o'cbeck, P. M., on the Union Track. Mile heats, in harness Bir. Somerindyke names black mare Elizabeth; Mr. Nelson names black mare Susan. The tot to come of precisely at 3 o'cleck, P. M. Stages run hourly from Graud streat and Pock Slip Perries, Williamsburgh. Pare each way, 15% cents. Admittance to all parts, 50 cents.

50 cents.

JOHN I. SNEDIKER, Proprietor.

Instruction in Phrenology.—Mr. Fowler's
class for Instruction in this science, will meet at Clinton
Hall, at 8 o'clock, every evening this week. Gentlemen or
ladies wishing to inform themselves on the subject, will do
well to attend. Terms, 50 cents a lesson.

Elegant Wedding Cards, Silver Bordered and plain Forcelain, engraved and printed in gold, silver and plain etyles, in the most elegant and fashionable manner. Also, a splendid assortment of French and English silver, embossed and plain Forcelains Bridal Earslopes, Wafers, Boxes, &c., at EVERDELL'S, Breadway, corner of Duana street.

Housekeepers, and all others in want of bedding, bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. Willard's old established wareroems, 160 Chatham street, corner of Hulberry street, where may be found the largest sascriment of articles in his line ever offered to the public, consisting of feathers, beds, matrasses, &c. Patent screw bedsteads and cots, wholerale and retail.

The Hat Finishers' Union will this day introduce their Summer style of gentlemen's drab beaves. Hate, which combines all of the desirable qualities of finanterial, lightness, and elasticity in the highest decree; also Panama, Leghorn, and all the various styles of straw Hater greats and youths, all of which have been judiciously selected, and will be sold at the lowest rates. No, il Park Row, opposite the Astor Rouse. N. B.—This is the only as sociation of practical Hatters in this city. No branch stores

The Rocky Mountain Beaver .-- Knox introduced this matchless description of head gear to public on last Saturday, and he was kept busy from mort till night disposing of them to his eager customers. They exceedingly light, admirably fashioned, and made in Kn best style. For any description of hat, white, back straw, patronics 128 Fulton street, where you are any procuring the hest at the lowest price. Remember fact, and do not forget Knox.

Summer Styles of Straw, Panama and Leghern Hate, at Eunta's 106 Canal street, corner of Woos-ter, embracing every etyle and variety adopted this season by the American public, as well as those of foreign produc-tion. The largest stock of Summer Hate, and the cheapest to be found in any store in this city.

Genin's Summer Hats for 1851.—The splendid Rocky Menntain Beaver Hat, intended as Genin's leading dress style for the number, is now ont, together with a variety of undress Summer Hats. light, dashing, and of the best material and the kighest inish. While adding, very season, some valuable improvement to his fabrics, Genin adheres, unalterably to his o'd and moderate prices.

GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

A New Summer Hat.—The Gentleman's Summer Hat.—Whe Gentleman's Summer Hat.—Warnocky. Hatters, have great pleasure in annuncing that they will introduce this day, May 226, a new and nost beautiful style of light Fur Hat for Gentleman's nurmer wear. This new and beautiful hat is manufactured of an exceedingly rare species of Fronch grey beaver, news before attempted for a similar purpose in this country, and possesses, independent of color, (which is a charm in itself,) incomparable merit. To rectlemen, with whom narity is a consideration, we have simply to say, that having, as we believe, seesared the cuttre stock of this fine material in market, fwith the exception of one other house, this Hat is not to be obtained in its purity at any other establishment in this city, and we feel warnanted in believing that there has naver been a Hat produced possessing so much intrinsic fit sees for a contleman's Summer Hat as the French grey braver, now introduced by us. WARNOCKS', Hatters, Irving House, licoadway, New York.

A New Summer Hat .- The Gentleme A New Summer Hat.—The Gentlemens' summer Hat.—Brid, corner Pine and Nasan streets invites the attention of his customers and the public to his new and eleganticy of extra light Fur Wat forexample way, which he will introduce this day, 2rd instant. This Hat is flabricated from a rare and beautiful selection of Franch gry beaver, never before successfully attempted in this corntry, and which possesses extraordistry merit, both as the early of hich possesses extraordistry merit, both as the early of hich possesses extraordistry merit, both as the early of hich possesses extraordistry merit, both as the early of hich possesses extraordistry merit, both as the early of hich possesses extraordistry merit, both as the early of hich possesses at the state, where the early of the early of the extraordistry of the early of

respectfully announces to his customers and ladies in seneral, that he has just returned from Paris, with the meet elegant ascortment of French goods for ladies' gallers, the most sential dasigns of tablet alice that it was a supported to this country. These goods have been selected from the most extensive mercantile houses in Paris. He nice suggests to wholesale merchants that he is now ready to furnish them with any quantity of goods of the latest exple.

Watches, both Gold and Silver, by all the celebrated makers, are sold by J. Y. SaVAGE, 22 Patton street. Every Watch sold by J. Y. S. is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. He is also sole manufacturer of the celebrated Richelleu ever-pointed Gold Pess.

American Planeforte Company .-American Planoforte Company.—Say what you new pay for hire, and get a beautiful Piano it small mottlely instalments. The American Planoforte Company offer great inducements to all who want Planoforte Their principle is that of the Building Association and mention undered and the principle is that of the Building Association and mention (100) subscribed during the past week. The boof will probably close during this week, both for Planofort and Malodiens, so that those who would get a Plano of the own for loss than they new pay for hire, should subscribed once. Other of the Company, 500 Broadway, room No. 5.

The Ladica' Galters, Slippers, Ties, &co., sold by Mr. Mill.ER, in Canal street, have acquired an enviable noncreasy both or their carellence of quality and observance of price. His long experience has taught him to meet casetly the wishes of our fair citizens, and we invite them to give him a cell at 156 Canal street, near West Broad-

Truth in a Nutshell.—The cheapest and hest place to get Boots, Shoes, and Guiter, 14 Aug street, near the American Museum.

Visiters to the City who want a Spring Summer Outfit, will find at the great Clothing House of De Graw & Co., 129 Fulton street, the largest finest, and cotespect stock ever offered at retail. Bear it in mind, 129 Fulton street, between Broadway and the Herald office.

Hostery for the Million, all sizes, English, Gernan, and Demestic Hostery; Embreideries, Laces, Lace Capes, Vells, Fine French Needlework, Gellars, Ceffe, Trounciens, Edgings and Insertings, Infante Worked Walsis, Prestnashore Trimmings, Richens, Buttons, and Chieffency article, at the Hudson River Hostery and Glove Store, 275 Greenwich street, two doors above Murray street. THOMAS McLAUGHLIN. Stair Carpets, at Wonderfully Low Prices

le 6d, h., he, in, in, per jurd—at 10 Bower, HIRAN ANDSESON'E. Three-l'ly Stair Carpet, he, de, per jurd Brancate Stair Carpet, de, per yard. Eight spasious sales rooms, shocked which beautiful Carpete and Oll Clothe, at lew prices.

English Imperial Three-Fly Carpeting, for New York Market, at No. 29 Bowery, HIRAM ANDER-80N'S Colorrated Chaspert Carpet Establishment in the United States. Three-Fly Carpets 6s. 64, 7s., 5s., 5s., per yard. Greators bargains ever offered.

Wonderful Sale. English three ply an extent Tapacter, Jegrain Carpets, Rugs, Table Cover Hodow bhades, Ro, at unparalleled low prices, at Incovery, Hirzm Anderson, the encoherated, largest an chaspost carpet establishment in the United States. Air legrain Carpets at M., es, Se, and Se, per part.

Stove Dealers are respectfully invited to mine our stock of maqualled assertment of Stoves. We re just got out a new Air tight Cooking Stove for 1851, the d Fellow. Also six sizes of summer furnaces, which can be or without an oven, the only thing of the kind it AREN DROTH, BROTHERS, 117 Beekman at.

World's Fair.-Visitors to the World's Tair are invited to examine the subscriber's stock of Dreseing Cases. They are the most compact and unful article of the kind manufactured, containing all that is measury for the builte of the most fastisloom. RAUNDERS, 147 Broadway, corner of Liberty 24, and 307 Broadway.

Comb Factory, 387 Broadway .- Ladles are perpendially invited to examine this choice extension of area examine; the variety is, beyond all doubt, the greatest in the sity, comprising the most beautiful open mork in chall and sity, emperies the most beautiful open work in chall and sity order.

A. & J. SAUNDERS.

The Eye .- Dr. Robinson, Surgeon and Phy-

Gourand's Liquid Hair Dys instantly co verte red or gray hair to brown or black. Gourand's Italian Editional Scap curve tan, pimples, freshies, eraptions, etc. Gourand's Poudes Shbaile oradicates hair from upper lips face, or any part of the bod's -varranted. Gourand's Liquid Rouge, for pale lips and cheeks; Lily White, flair Reservative, etc., are all found at Dr. Fillix Gouranter Lipschile Laboratory, 67 Walter street, fort store from Breadway; Callender, in South Third street. Philadelphia.

Infallfile Liquid Hair Dyc .- Buchanan, ever at home, hviles the public. Come and fry. There to minimize. The dry is perfect—nature is fairly represented No citive or cost block dys. His Wice are inimitable is match and 5t—matchight days. 723 Broadway.

Hair and Whiskers Cut in the Latest and nemials style, always conforming to the shape of it into a fine, and gazeral appearance of all propose the initializable. In Nacone, corner of Pine street, wha his justiy scinkrated infallible ougurph for the hair

Impurities of the Complexion originate afficer from obstractions of the porce of the skin, which is million against the beauthy circulation of the finish, when fir in any other cause. Engle's Redenier's is universally remainded as the most can the reading to of fam, freekless and cropite distance of the skin. Sold by the investor, William Engle, 279 Washington virest. Beauton A B. & D. Sands, 300 Fatter street; Rechten, Clark & Co., 273 Brusser, and Cary & Co., and Brigham & Day, Pearl street, New York.

Hutchings' Vegetable Dyspepsia Ritters .-

The continually increasing demand for Hall's Palingenomia, in declaive evidence that it is the best medicine of the day for affecting a spendy and certain erge for symptoms, liver complaint, ecrofolous humors, and all diseases riving from impurities of the blood. W.M. SMITH HALL, Sole Proprietor, 150 Bowery, MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, May 21-6 P. M.

We notice no new feature in the stock market. Prices are in a very unsetsid-distate, and there is no indical of any change for the better, in stocks generally. There are stocks on the list which will steadily improve in market value, whether others do or not-whether there is any speculation or not—but solely and entirely upon their actual merits as investments, temporary or perma-nent. The most prominent among these exceptions is Harlem; and nothing but a want of knowledge on the part of capitalists prevents their purchasing kargely, not for a day or a week, but for years. Harlem is no longer a speculative stock; its value is fixed; and no combine tion of speculators can create any fluctuations of sense until it ranks among the best railroad stocks in this o any other market. The second on the list of exception is Long Island; and at present prices it is full as cheep, as Harlem. The operations of the company during the past six months, have made a wonderful difference in its financial affairs. A complete revolution has been made in the system of management; and the earnings this year are likely to considerably exceed two hundred thousand dollars. A movement has been made by the Corporation of Brooklyn, to compel the Long Island Railroad Company to abandon its motive power upon entering the city, and establish horse power. Should the city authorities do this, the railroad company have but one alternative, and that is by no means a bad one, but on the centrary, one that would prove advantageous to the stockholders, viz. make the termination of the road Williamshurgh, instead of Brooklyn. A powerful influence is at work to induce the company to transfer its de not to Williamsburgh, and extend a track from that point o Jamaica. The agitation of this affair has had rather a depressing effect upon prices for the stock; but its pros pects, ever under the most unfavorable circumstar are so good that a reaction must soon take place, and the improvement be permanent. Eric Railroad continued heavy. Reading Railroad will not fall off much more, if any, unless a complete breakdown occurs in the coul trade. It is not sustained at present prices by its merits but by strong helders, who are ready to increase their supply if necessary Morris Canal fell off, to-day, a frac-tion, and will probably go lower. The consolidation has been determined on, and will take place soon. Ports month Dry Dock is weak at present prices. We hear nothing more of the sales of lots. The stock would have been much benefitted if the sale had taken place and passed off well. Edgeworth is firme but there is no stool

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port, to-day, amounted to \$71,198 87; payments, \$41.581 91-balance, 12747.958 20.

The steamship Europa for Liverpool, carried out five hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars in specie The steamship Aretic leaves for Liverpool on Saturday, the 26th inst. Engagements have been made for about half a million by that ship. The aggregate exportation this week, will not vary much from one and a Balf mil-lions of dollars. Before the week is out we shall have upwards of two millions from California. This will leave us a pretty large sum, after providing for the demand

Capitalists must bear in mind that the time for receiv ing bids for the first mortgage bonds of the Senboard and Roaneke Bailroad Company, will expire on Saturday, 21st inst. The amount to be sold is three hundred and fifty thousand dellars. The mortgage is for \$400,000, (of which the above is a part.) and covers the entire property and privileges of the company. When completed, the road will be ninety miles long. Fifty miles are new in operation with a heavy Trait, and the balance—forty miles—will be finished by the close of the year. It will be seen, by ex-mining a good map of the section of country through which this read will pass, that it must have a very large amount of local business, particularly freighting. About two years ago, we believe, this road was revived by a company of capitalists, and some arrangement made with the original stockholders, by which the new com pany obtained possession of considerable property and stock for a mere song. After considerable giffenity of a local character, and much opposition from rival lines, the new company succeeded in carrying out their plans. which at the time, we much doubted—first, as regarded feasibility; and recondly, honesty of purpose on the part of these concerned. We have closely watched the pro grees of this work, and are much pleased with the result The company is now on a firm basis, and its prosperity is almost beyond a contingency. It will have one of the cheapest roads in the country, and its traffic is likely to

be all that can be reasonably desired.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool, brings three days later intelligence from all parts of Europe. The commercial and financial accounts are not so favorable as those received by the steamship Franklin, a few days since. According to the Liverpool market report, there had been a further decline in quotations for cotton; but we are disposed to believe that the depreciation is nothing more than that reported by the Pranklin. The weekly accounts are made up in Liverpool on Priday, and, as the Cunard steamers sail on Saturday, they bring the regular weekly reports. The American mall sday, and the accounts they bring of movements in the Liverpool cotten market are repeated by the steamer leaving on the following Satur-The corn markets were active, and prices buoyant The cause of this is undoubtedly the backward state of the growing crops, and the wet, unfavorable weather which had prevailed for some time. The corn market of Great Britain have been supplied with an immenquantity of flour from France, at prices, it is said, which baffle even the competition of the United States. had doubtless kept the markets quiet, and partially accounts for the large exportation of builden to France The London money market was easy, but stock opera-tions were limited, and prices depressed. The drain upon the Bank of England for building continued unabated, and it is estimated that, within the past four months, between four and five millions sterling have been shipped to the continent and to India. It was supposed that the influx of strangers inte-London from all parts of the world, to attend the World's Fuir, would change the current of bullion but up to the latest dates, such a result had not been realized. It is our impression that a large amount of buillon has been drawn from the Bank of Finetand by the people of Great Britain, for the purpose of enabling them to visit the World's Fair, and there is no doubt but that the middle and lower classes have, for some time part, been boarding their small surplus earnings, in the shape of gold and silver, for that purpose. This, in the agengate, would make an immense amount; but it will all ultimately get back again into the vaulte of the bank, and form the basis, as usual, of commercial credit. A portion of the exportation of gold and silver bullion from London to the Continent, has, no doubt, been caused by a withdrawal of deposits made during the political revolutions by the people of France, Germany, &c. At that time English securities were purchased to a very large amount, and special deposits of builton were made in the Bank of England to the credit of prominent politicians and espitalists on the Conthent, who linew not, at that time, what moment every vertige of their remaining possessions might be awapt away by the progress of civil war. The wealth of certain parties thus secured is now returning in the shape of gold and silver coln, and the Book of Regiand is dually losing a portion of its immense accumulation of bullion. A short time since the amount of bullion is he Bank of Eugland was greater than at any previous period within its history, and it was an immense dead reight, the removal of a portion of which has, without doubt, been a great relief to that institution.

The two most important commercial nations in the world have for some time past, been large shippers of specie to other countries. England has exported to the Cortinent, India &c., this year, from fifteen to twenty illions of dollars, and the United States have exported to Europe, and other countries, about twelve millions of delbars, and the current in both England and the United States is still outward. Fortunately for each, they are the principal recipients of gold from California, and the drain is not, therefore, of so much consequence. The metallic currency of the world is becoming better dis-tributed, and if is well that such is the case. California ill, without doubt, supply all that is necessary to keen tace with the extension of commerce, and the progress of population; and as it must first fall into the hands of the leading commercial nations, throng the operations of trade, it is highly necessary that it should from their bands, find its way into the remetest parts of the world, or wherever it will timulate industry and encourage traffic. We look for a constant activity in the movements of prec metals. Heretefore they have been coreparatively quiet A paper currency has been used as a representative, and has, in this country, been almost the only sirculating medium. There has been a revolution in our financial system, and hereafter we shall find large come of speaks moving about in every direction, merely for the fulfil ment of purposes connected with commercial matters, for which it is particularly well adapted, and which gives it its great comparative value. We can well recoiled the time when a few hundred thousand deliars in bul-